

A Review of the Lecithocerinae and Torodorinae (Lepidoptera, Lecithoceridae) in Korea

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Abstract Seven species of Lecithocerinae and Torodorinae are recognized from Korea, including a new species, *Lecithocera daebuensis* sp. nov. and three newly recorded species; *Homaloxestis croceata* Gozmány, *Athymoris martialis* Meyrick, and *Halolaguna subluxata* Gozmány. *Lecithocera paraulias* Gozmány, 1978 is synonymized with *L. metacausta* Meyrick, 1910.

Key Words Lepidoptera, Lecithocerinae, Torodorinae, Lecithoceridae, systematics, Korea

INTRODUCTION

The family Lecithoceridae, comprises about 860 species of over 100 genera throughout the World. About 640 species occur in the Oriental Region, 57 species in the Palaearctic Region, 84 species in the Australian Region, and 73 species in the Ethiopian Region (Park and Wu, *in prep.*). Generally the family is divided into four subfamilies: Ceuthomadarinae, Lecithocerinae, Torodorinae, and Oditinae. In this paper, two subfamilies, Lecithocerinae and Torodorinae, are reviewed, because no species of the Ceuthomadarinae is found and the Oditinae was previously reviewed in a separate article (Park, 1997). The subfamily Lecithocerinae is characterized by the male genitalia with a costal bridge-like structure connecting the tegumen and valva, and a uncus almost always vestigial with two lobes at the dorsal base, only exceptionally united into a broad plate, but never as a thorn or spine. The subfamily comprises approximately 500 species, belonging to more than 35 genera in the world. The subfamily Torodorinae is characterized by the male genitalia, lacking a costal bridge-like structure, connecting tegumen and valva, and having a well-developed uncus. The subfamily comprises about 290 species belonging to seven genera throughout the world. In Korea, three species of Lecithoceridae have been known: *Lecithocera cheristis* Meyrick was described from N Korea by Meyrick (1918), *Lecitholaxa thiodora* (Meyrick) was first reported by Park (1983), and *L. metacausta* Meyrick was recently reported by Park (1999). Abbreviations used are: TL- type locality; GG- Gyunggi; GW- Gangwon; CN- Chungnam; JB- Jeonbug; JN- Jeonnam; CJ- Cheju.

Subfamily *Lecithocerinae* Le Marchand, 1947

Genus *Lecithocera* Herrich-Schäffer, 1853

Lecithocera Herrich-Schäffer, 1853: 11, 45. Type-species: *Carcina luticornella* Zeller, 1839. TL: Europe.

For extensive synonyms see Park, 1999: 242.

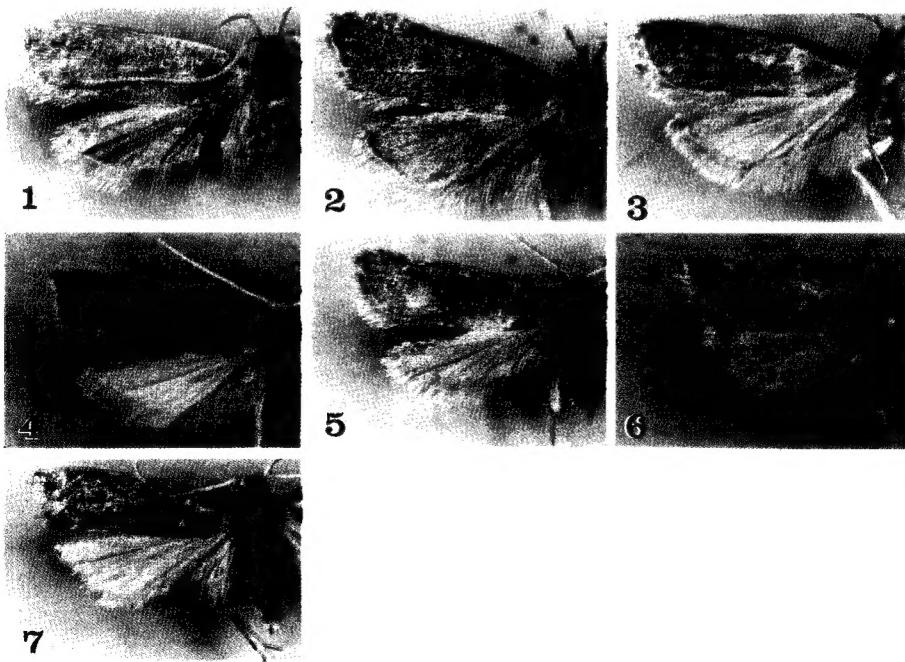
The venation of the genus is highly variable, but the male genital and the abdominal structures are characteristic. This genus is mostly abundant in the Oriental Region, the southern Palearctic region, and the Australian region, comprising more than 200 recorded species.

Lecithocera chersitis Meyrick, 1918 제주남방뿔나방 (新稱)

(Figs 1, 13)

Lecithocera chersitis Meyrick, 1918: 106; Meyrick, 1925a: 238; Clarke, 1965: 116; Gozmány, 1978: 107. TL: Port Lazaref, near Wonsan, Korea.

Adult. Female, wingspan 15 mm. Male unknown.



Figs 1-7. Adults. 1. *Lecithocera chersitis* Meyrick; 2. *Lecithocera metacausta* Meyrick; 3. *Lecithocera daebuensis* sp. nov.; 4. *Lecitholaxa thiodora* (Meyrick); 5. *Homaloxestis croceata* Gozmány; 6. *Athymoris martialis* Meyrick; 7. *Halolaguna subluxata* Gozmány.

Genitalia (Fig. 13). Female, see also Clarke (1965, pl. 58, fig. 3a-c), and Gozmány (1978, pl. 65, fig. 47).

Material examined. JJ: 1 ♀, Temple Kwanum-sa, 13. VIII. 1993 (K.T. Park and B.K. Byun), gen. slide no. CIS-4246.

Distribution. Korea (North, Cheju).

Remarks. This species was described from "Port Lazaref", Korea, based on a female specimen collected in June by Fletcher. The collecting locality can not be found on the map, but confirmed that it is a small village near Wonsan in North Korea. Only a female specimen collected from Isl. Jeju, Korea, was first found since its description.

Lecithocera metacausta Meyrick, 1910 경기남방빨나방 (新稱)
(Figs 2, 8a-b)

Lecithocera metacausta Meyrick, 1910: 446; Clarke, 1965: 143; Wu and Liu, 1993: 322; Wu, 1997: 132; Park, 1999: 246. TL: Khasi Hills, N India.

Lecithocera paraulias Gozmány, 1978: 114; Wu, 1997: 129. TL: Tien-mu-shan, China, *syn. nov.*

Adult. Male and female, wingspan 15–16 mm. Superficially this species is similar to *L. eretma* Wu and Liu, 1993, but it is smaller than the latter.

Genitalia (Fig. 8a-b). Male: See also Clarke (1965, pl. 71, fig. 4a-b), Gozmány (1978, pl. 31, fig. 59), Wu and Liu (1993, fig. 22), Wu (1997, pl. 12, fig. 3), and Park (1999, fig. 32, 32a-b). Female: See Gozmány (1978, pl. 66, fig. 59), and Wu (1997, pl. 30, fig. 4).

Material examined. GG: 1 ♂, Suwon, 1. VII. 1990 (S.W. Oh), gen. slide no. CIS-4295; 2 ♂, Is. Deokjeok, 24. VI. 1997 (Y.S. Bae and N.H. Ahn); 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Is. Daebu, Ansan, 28. VI. 1997 (M.K. Paek); GW: 1 ♂, Mt. Chiak-san, 10. VIII. 1997 (Y.S. Bae and N.H. Ahn); 1 ♂, Mt. Jeombong-san, 11. VII. 1997 (M.K. Paek); 1 ♂, same locality, 13. VII. 1997 (M.K. Paek).

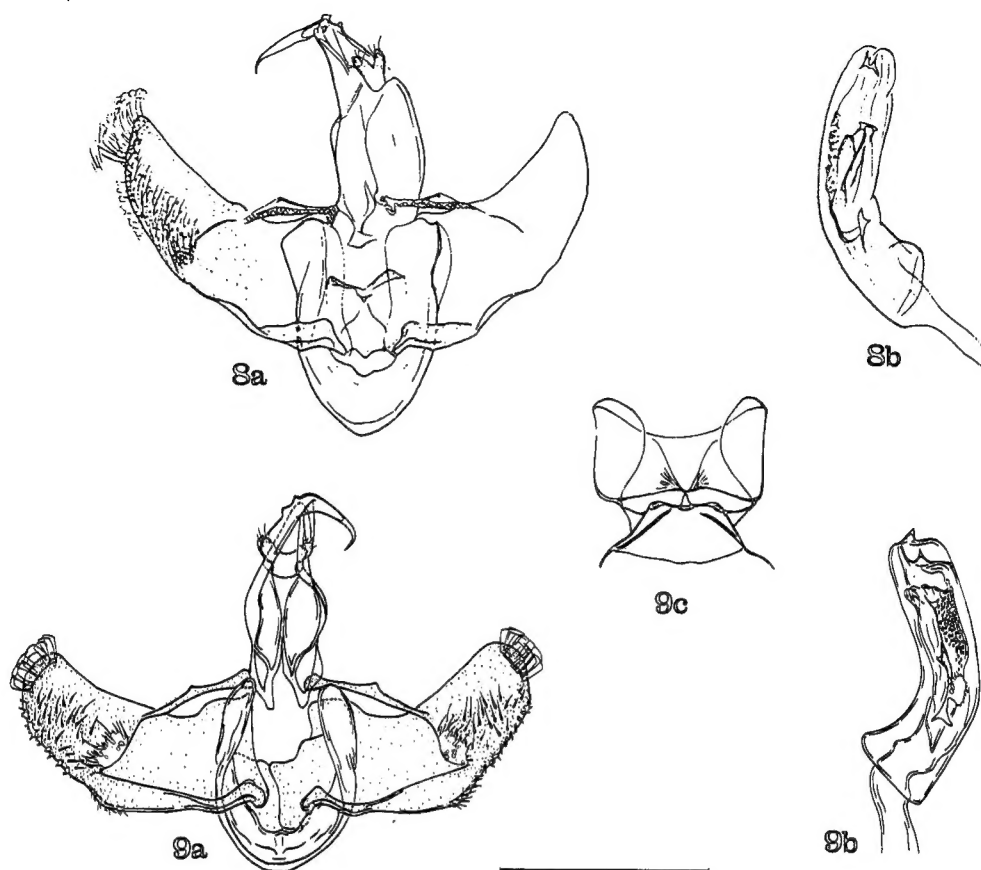
Distribution. Korea (Central), N India, China (South), Taiwan.

Remarks. This species was reported for the first time from Korea by Park (1999). It is widely distributed from N India to the Korean Peninsula. Comparison of the adults and the male genitalia of this species with those of *L. paraulias* Gozmány, confirmed they are conspecific.

Lecithocera daebuensis Park, sp. nov. 신사남방빨나방 (新稱)
(Figs 3, 9a-c)

Diagnosis. This species is very similar to *L. metacausta* Meyrick superficially, but forewing narrower and more grayish; R_3 stalked with R_{4+5} , whereas in *metacausta* R_3 free from R_{4+5} . It can also be distinguished by the male genitalia: valva short, with short, strong setae along distal half of ventral margin.

Description. Wingspan 13.5–15 mm. Head, thorax, and tegula grayish orange. Antenna pale orange, annulations on segments weakly developed. Second segment of labial palpus thickened, grayish orange speckled with gray scales on outer surface, orange white on inner surface; 3rd segment slightly shorter



Figs 8-9. Male genitalia. 8a. *Lecithocera metacausta* Meyrick, 8b. ditto, aedeagus; 9a. *Lecithocera daebuensis* sp. nov., 9b. ditto, aedeagus, 9c. ditto, 7th sternite. (scale: 0.5 mm)

than 2nd, pale orange, sharply pointed. Hindtibia pale orange inwardly, covered with short, yellowish-white hairs. Forewing light brown; costa and hind margin almost parallel, dark-brown scales sparsely scattered, especially in distal half; two dark discal spots present, inner one small, round; outer one large, elongated vertically; apex round; termen not oblique; cilia concolorous; R_3 stalked at $1/3$ of R_{4+5} ; R_4 and R_5 stalked near middle; R_5 to apex; CuA_1 and CuA_2 shortly stalked, near basal $1/7$ length. Hindwing gray; apex obtuse; termen sinuate at middle; M_2 absent, M_3 and CuA_1 stalked near base.

Male genitalia (Figs 9a-c). Basal lobes of uncus relatively large. Valva relatively short, with round apex; basal half of ventral margin almost straight horizontally and with more than 10 of short, spinelike setae along ventral margin on distal $1/2$; a series of setae in middle. Juxta concave on distal margin. Aedeagus relatively stout, as long as valva, with two acute processes apically; a long bandlike cornutus with dents at base, middle and near apex, a series of setae near middle, and composed of several bundles of denticles.

Material examined. Holotype: ♂, Is. Daebu, Ansan-shi, GG, 30. VIII. 1997 (M.K. Paek), gen. slide no. CIS-4556. Paratype: 1 ♂, Mt. Soyo-san, GG, 9. VI. 1996 (Y.S. Bae), gen. slide no. CIS-4554.

Distribution. Korea (Central; new record).

Genus *Lecitholaxa* Gozmány, 1978

Lecitholaxa Gozmány, 1978: 122–123; Wu, 1997: 184–185. Type-species: *Lecithocera thiodora* Meyrick, 1914. TL: Formosa (=Taiwan).

The venation is similar to that of *Lecithocera*, but the 2nd segment of labial palpus is thickened with brush-like scales dorsally. Three species have been known. The distributional range of the genus is extended from India to Japan, along the southern part of the Palearctic region.

Lecitholaxa thiodora (Meyrick, 1914) 낙엽빨나방

(Fig. 4)

Lecithocera thiodora Meyrick, 1914: 51; Meyrick, 1925b: 40; Gaede, 1937: 527. TL: Sokutsu, Formosa.

Lecithocera leucoceros Meyrick, 1932: 204; Meyrick, 1934: 36; Okamoto, 1956: 465; Issiki, 1957: 41; Clarke, 1965: 140. TL: Tokyo, Japan.

Lecitholaxa thiodora: Gozmány, 1978: 124; Moriuti, 1982: 274; Wu, 1997: 185.

Adult. Male and female, wingspan 13–14 mm.

Genitalia. Male: See Gozmány(1978, pl. 34, fig. 70), and Wu(1997, pl. 21, fig. 3).

Female: See also Clarke(1965, figs. 3a–c), Gozmány(1978, pl. 67, fig. 70), and Wu (1997, pl. 35, fig. 6).

Material examined. CJ: 1 ♀, Napup, near Hallym, 12. VIII. 1993(K.T. Park and B.K. Byun).

Distribution. Korea(Cheju), China(South, North), Japan, Taiwan, India.

Remarks. Park(1983) reported this species for the first time from Korea. It has been known that larvae spin on dead leaves of the broad-leaf (latifoliate) trees and feed on them.

Genus *Homaloxestis* Meyrick, 1910

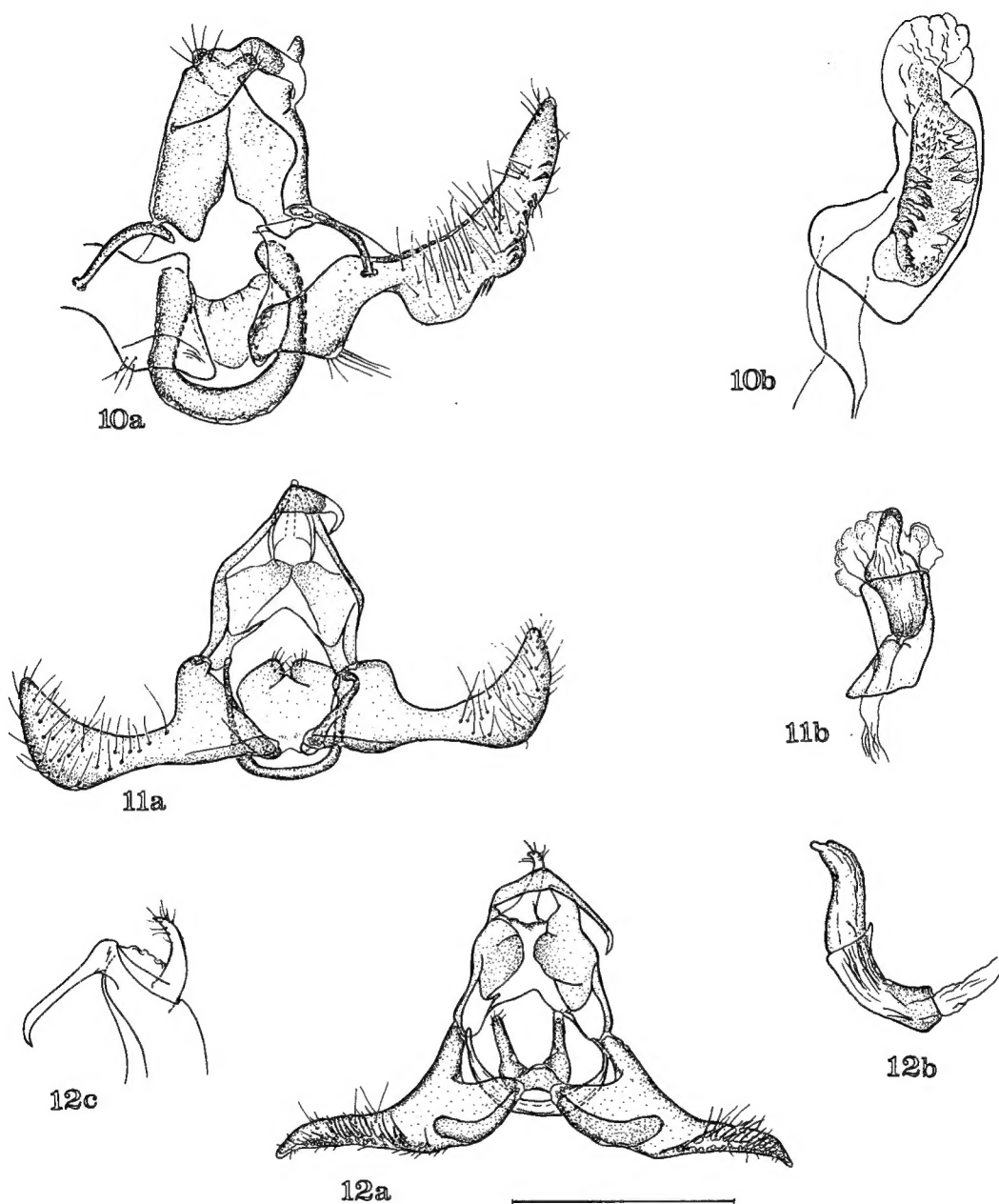
Homaloxestis Meyrick, 1910: 440; Wu, 1997: 143–145. Type-species: *Homaloxestis endocoma* Meyrick, 1910. TL: S. India.

The genus comprises 38 species throughout the world. Thirteen species of them are distributed from the central Europe to East Asia. Four species are known from Taiwan, and nine species are known from China.

Homaloxestis croceata Gozmány, 1978 황금수염 남방빨나방 (新稱)

(Figs 5, 10a–b, 14)

Homaloxestis croceata Gozmány, 1978: 73; Wu, 1997: 148. TL: Lungtan, Kiangsu Prov., China.



Figs 10-12. Male genitalia. 10a. *Homaloxestis croceata* Gozmány, 10b. ditto, aedeagus; 11a. *Athymoris martialis* Meyrick, 11b. ditto, aedeagus; 12a. *Halolaguna subluxata* Gozmány, 12b. ditto, aedeagus, 12c. lateral aspect of uncus lobe and gnathos. (scale: 0.5 mm)

Adult. Male and female, wingspan 14–15 mm. This species is externally similar to *H. ceroxesta* Meyrick, 1918, but the valva of the male genitalia is narrow over all, with the apex acute.

Genitalia. Male (Fig. 10a–b): See also Gozmány (1978, pl. 21, fig. 16), and Wu (1997, pl. 16, fig. 2).

Female (Fig. 14): See also Gozmány (1978, pl. 60, fig. 16), and Wu (1997, pl. 32, fig. 1).

Material examined. GG: 1 ♀, Suwon, 2. VII. 1974 (K.T. Park), gen. slide no. CIS-654/Park, 1 ♀, same locality, 22. VIII. 1974 (K.T. Park), 1 ♀, same locality, 28. VIII. 1974 (K.T. Park), 2 ♂, same locality, 24. VIII. 1983 (S.B. Ahn); 1 ♂, Is. Deokjeok, Bukri, 24. VI. 1997 (Y.S. Bae and N.H. Ahn); 1 ♀, Mt. Soyo-san, 5. VIII. 1996 (Y.S. Bae and M.K. Paek); 3 ♀, Is. Daebu, Ansan, 30. VIII. 1997 (M.K. Paek); GW: 2 ♀, Mt. Samak-san, Chunchon, 19. VII. 1989 (K.T. Park); 1 ♀, Seomyun, Yangyang, 25. VII. 1987 (K.T. Park); 1 ♀, Moonsanri, Youngwol, 25. VII. 1996 (K.T. Park); 1 ♀, Gyulamri, Jeongseon, 23. VII. 1996 (J.S. Lee), gen. slide no. CIS-4247/Park; 1 ♂, Mt. Jeombong-san, 5. VIII. 1997 (Y.S. Bae and N.H. Ahn), 1 ♀, same locality, 12. VIII. 1997 (M.J. Paek, *et al.*); 2 ♂, Mt. Deokga-san, Wonju, 24. VII. 1997 (Y.S. Bae, M.J. Paek and N.H. Ahn), 1 ♂, same locality and date (Y.M. Park); JB: 1 ♂, Mt. Mireuk-san, Iksan, 23. VIII. 1997 (B.W. Lee and N.H. Ahn); JN: 1 ♂, Mt. Yeogi-san, 4. VIII. 1983 (S.B. Ahn), gen. slide no. CIS-1262/Park. [N. Korea] 1 ♀, Mt. Kumgang-san, GW, 24. VII. 1982 (leg. Dr. L. Forró and Dr. L. Ronkay), gen. slide no. CIS-4265/Park.

Distribution. Korea (Central, North; new record), China (North).

Remarks. This species was described in Hebei and Jiangshu Prov., China, and it is quite common in Korea.

Subfamily Torodorinae Gozmány, 1978

Genus *Athymoris* Meyrick, 1935

Athymoris Meyrick, 1935: 564. Type-species: *Athymoris martialis* Meyrick, 1935. TL: Formosa.

This genus is known to be distributed in China and Japan, and comprises four species. The genus is clearly separated from the genera *Cubitomoris* Gozmány and *Halolaguna* Gozmány by the stalked Cu_{1+2} connate of forewing.

Athymoris martialis Meyrick, 1935 빗줄무늬남방빨나방 (新稱)

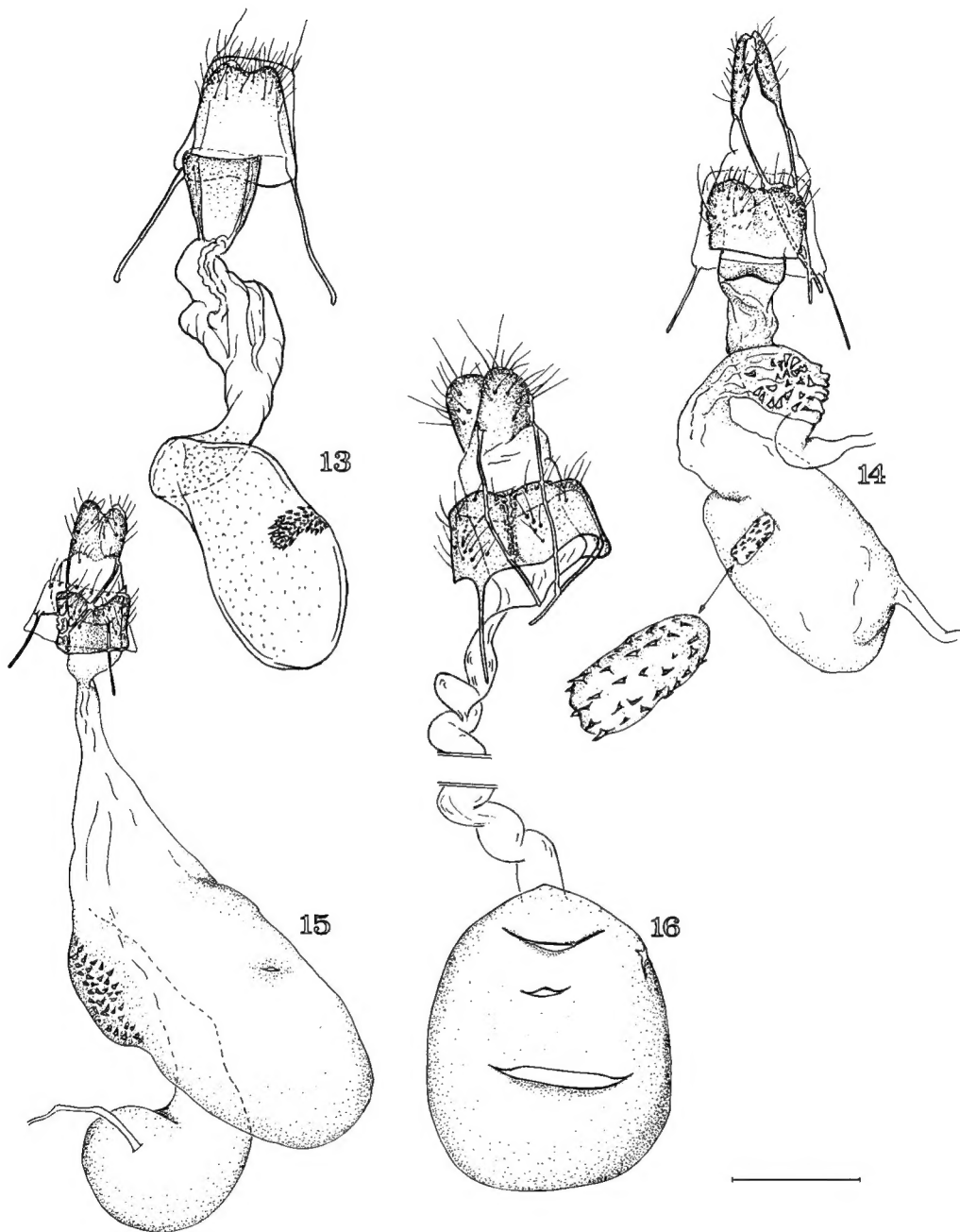
(Figs 6, 11a-b, 15)

Athymoris martialis Meyrick, 1935: 564; Clarke, 1965: 8; Gozmány, 1978: 241; Moriuti, 1982: 275; Wu, 1996: 306; Wu, 1997: 88. TL: Mt. Pinansyu-san, Formosa.

Adult. Male and female, wingspan 12–17 mm. This species is distinguished from all known species belonging to this genus by the curving form of the valva.

Genitalia. Male (Fig. 11a-b): See also Clarke (1965, pl. 4, fig. 1c-d), Gozmány (1978, pl. 53, fig. 163), Wu (1996, fig. 1), and Wu (1997, pl. 5, fig. 6). Female (Fig. 15): Ductus bursae not well defined from corpus bursae; accessory bursae arising from anterior 2/3 of corpus bursae. Corpus bursae elongate, ovate, with some spicules on the left side; signum very small, crescent-shaped.

Material examined. GG: 1 ♀, Suwon, 29. VI. 1976 (C.Y. Whang); 1 ♂, Mt. Soyo-san, Dongduchon,



Figs 13-16. Female genitalia. 13. *Lecithocera chersitis* Meyrick; 14. *Homaloxestis croceata* Gozmány; 15. *Athymoris martialis* Meyrick; 16. *Halolaguna subluxata* Gozmány. (scale: 0.5 mm)

7. VII. 1997 (N.H. Ahn); 1 ♀, Mt. Chonma-san, 12. IX. 1995 (Y.S. Bae and M.K. Paek); GW: 1 ♂, Chunchon, 5. VIII. 1983 (K.T. Park), gen. slide no. CIS-4248/Park, 1 ♂, same locality, 2. IX. 1988 (K.T. Park), 1 ♀, same locality, 11. VI. 1989 (K.T. Park), 1 ♂, same locality, 5. XI. 1989 (K.T. Park); 1

♀, Bongmyoungri, Chunchon, 31. VIII. 1992 (K.T. Park and B.K. Byun), gen. slide no. CIS-4245/Park; 1 ♂, Mt. Samak-san, Chunchon, 25. IX. 1989 (K.T. Park); JN: 1 ♂, Mt. Pekun-san, 19. VIII. 1992 (K.T. Park and B.K. Byun); CJ: 1 ♀, Oradong, 10. VI. 1993 (K.T. Park).

Distribution. Korea (Central, South, Cheju; new record), China (South), Taiwan, Japan.

Remarks. This species is widely distributed in the eastern Asia, including Taiwan and Japan. The female is known for the first time and its genitalia is newly illustrated.

Genus *Halolaguna* Gozmány, 1978

Halolaguna Gozmány, 1978: 238; Wu, 1997: 89–90. Type-species: *Halolaguna subluxata* Gozmány, 1978. TL: China.

The genus comprises only one species *H. subluxata* Gozmány, reported from China. This genus is similar to the genus *Cubitimoris* Gozmány, but discerned by R5 to costa in the forewing.

Halolaguna subluxata Gozmány, 1978 세점남방뿔나방 (新稱) (Figs 7, 12a–c, 16)

Halolaguna subluxata Gozmány, 1978: 238; Wu, 1997: 90. TL: Nanking, Kiangsu Prov., China.

Adult. Male and female, wingspan 13–14 mm. This species is superficially similar to *Epharmonia ardua* (Meyrick, 1910), but it is separable from the latter by the male genitalia. *Genitalia.* Male (Fig. 12a–c): See also Gozmány (1978, pl. 53, fig. 161), and Wu (1997, pl. 6, fig. 3). Female (Fig. 16): Ductus bursae long, pigtail-shaped; without accessory bursae. Corpus bursae rather small, ovate, with three crescent-like signa.

Material examined. GG: 1 ♀, Suwon, 10. IX. 1974 (Y.I. Lee), 1 ♀, same locality, 29. VI. 1976 (C.Y. Whang), gen. slide no. CIS-4244/Park, 1 ♀, 1 ♂, same locality, 20. VI. 1977 (K.T. Park); 1 ♀, 1 ♂, Mt. Hwaya-san, Gapyung, 4. VIII. 1997 (Y.S. Bae and N.H. Ahn); 1 ♂, Is. Kanghwa, 16. VII. 1995 (Y.S. Bae); 1 ♀, Mt. Soyo-san, 5. VIII. 1996 (Y.S. Bae, M.K. Paek and N.H. Ahn); GW: 1 ♀, Chunchon, 5. VIII. 1983 (K.T. Park), 1 ♀, KNU., Chunchon, 17. VII. 1991 (B.K. Byun); 1 ♂, Seomyun, Yangyang, 26. VII. 1987 (K.T. Park), gen. slide no. CIS-4249/Park; 1 ♂, Mt. Deokga-san, 24. VII. 1997 (Y.S. Bae, M.K. Paek and N.H. Ahn); 1 ♀, Mt. Gyebang-san, 7. VIII. 1997 (Y.S. Bae & N.H. Ahn); 1 ♀, Mt. Weolak-san, 9. VIII. 1997 (Y.S. Bae and N.H. Paek); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Mt. Jeombong-san, 10. VIII. 1992 (K.T. Park); CN: 1 ♀, Mt. Gyeroung-san, 20. VIII. 1980 (K.T. Park); JB: 1 ♀, 1 ♂, Muju, 13. VIII. 1975 (K.T. Park); 2 ♂, Mt. Jiri-san, 23. VII. 1985 (K.T. Park); JN: 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Mt. Yeogi-san, 7. VII. 1989 (S.B. Ahn).

Distribution. Korea (Central; new record), China (South).

Remarks. The female is known for the first time and its genitalia is newly illustrated.

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韓國産 Lecithocerinae亞科와 Torodorinae亞科
(나비目, 남방빨나방科)의 분류학적 정리

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韓國産 Lecithocerinae亞科와 Torodorinae亞科 (Lecithoceridae, 남방빨나방科, 신칭)의 분류학적 검토결과 Lecithocerinae亞科에 속하는 1新種, *Lecithocera daebuensis* sp. nov.과 3未記錄種, *Homaloxestis croceata* Gozmany, *Athymoris martialis* Meyrick, 그리고 *Halolaguna subluxata* Gozmany를 발표한다. 그리고 *Lecithocera paraulias* Gozmány는 *L. metacausta* Meyrick의 同種異名으로 정리한다.

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